

The Bamberg Herald

One Dollar and a Half a Year.

BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1916.

Established 1891

OVER BILLION AND A HALF

BIG PROGRAMME OF FINANCIAL PREPAREDNESS.

Millions For Defence.—Principal Measures Are Army and Navy Bills.

Washington, July 2.—Congress is preparing to complete its programme of financial preparedness with every indication that appropriations this session will aggregate considerably more than a billion and a half dollars, at least half a billion of which will be for national defence.

According to estimates based on figures compiled by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the house appropriation committee, the grand appropriation total may reach \$1,650,000,000, exceeding by more than \$500,000,000 the record of any previous congress in the nation's history.

Last week Representative Fitzgerald submitted a statement to the house showing that the grand total for the present congress, based on bills passed and pending, would reach nearly \$1,500,000,000. Since then the senate naval committee has added nearly \$500,000,000 to the naval bill and the military committee has increased the \$182,000,000 army appropriation measure by approximately \$100,000,000.

Awaiting Senate.
The principal appropriation measures awaiting senate consideration are the army and navy bills. They carry \$282,000,000 and \$315,826,843 respectively and, together with the fortifications bill, which has passed both houses, would appropriate for national defence more than \$622,000,000. There is every indication that the senate will accept at least the major part of the proposed army and navy increases, but conferences probably will pare them down. Whatever happens, however, leaders of both houses agree that the total of appropriations will break all records.

The senate plans to take up the naval bill as soon as the agricultural bill is out of the way, probably within a few days. The big building programme provided for 1917 and the provisions for a three-year construction policy probably will mean a debate of several weeks. Meantime the army bill will come from committee and an effort may be made to pass it as soon as it is ready, setting aside the naval bill temporarily.

Ready for Revenue Bill.

With its work on appropriations nearing completion the house is ready to take up the \$210,000,000 revenue bill introduced yesterday. The house adjourned from yesterday to next Wednesday and the revenue measure is expected to come up Thursday under a special rule and be passed Saturday. Then the house will mark time waiting for the senate to catch up. Besides several of the big supply measures, the senate has the shipping bill, the child labor bill, the \$2,000,000 militia relief measure, conservation measures, the immigration bill and many minor matters to dispose of.

If there is to be an adjournment in time for the political campaign, congress leaders believe some of the measures of the president's legislative programme must be sacrificed. They believe the immigration bill and perhaps the conservation measures can be delayed until the short session.

In spite of the crowded senate calendar and the threatened Mexican situation, the subject of adjournment constantly is discussed about the Capitol. The house could adjourn within a few weeks, but senate leaders say that under the most favorable circumstances they could not possibly get through before the middle of August. Should war come, congress probably would remain through to the beginning of the short session in December.

ALLEGED TIGERS WARNED.

Edgefield People Declare Sale of Liquor Must Stop.

Edgefield, June 28.—A largely attended mass meeting of the citizens of the town was held Monday afternoon, in the interest of enforcing the prohibition law. A list of about seventeen names of suspects was read, all negroes, and a body of citizens, accompanied by the sheriff and chief of police, waited on and gave them notice that the sale of whiskey must stop or they must leave town. The citizens are determined to put the blind tiger out of business.

One-sixth of the land surface of the globe is occupied by the Russian empire.

KILLING NEAR EDGEFIELD.

Two Men Get in a Row During Drill Preparatory for the Fourth.

Edgefield, June 28.—Monday afternoon Archie Mayson was killed by Wallace Waldo, the homicide occurring on the plantation of Dr. Frank Jones, a mile from town. The parties are negroes. From the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest it appears that a crowd of negroes were drilling preparing for a celebration to be held on the fourth of next month, wooden guns being used. After drilling for some time, some one fired a pistol and Waldo accused the deceased of having fired the shot, whereupon Archie was said to have called him a liar, and threatened to shoot his head off accompanying his words by drawing a pistol and pointing it on Waldo and snapping it at him. At this time Waldo is said to have struck the deceased over the head with a gun, fracturing the skull, causing death in a few hours. The defendant was admitted to bail by Judge DeVore in the sum of a thousand dollars. Immediately after the killing Sheriff Swearingen went to the scene and arrested Waldo.

CROSS THE BORDER.

Two Troops of Eighth Cavalry, Headed by Capt. Eltinge, Enter Mexico.

San Antonio, Texas, July 2.—Capt. Leroy Eltinge, with two troops of the 8th cavalry, searched the country on the Mexican side of the river opposite Fort Hancock, Texas, today for bandits who yesterday fled into Mexico after raiding the American side. Late today no information concerning his movements had been received at Gen. Funston's headquarters. It was expected that unless he discovered a "hot trail" he would return to the American side, perhaps tonight.

Capt. Eltinge crossed the Rio Grande yesterday afternoon at 5:30 picked up the trail and followed it a short distance, but found that it led back toward the river at a point lower down. He was unable to discover an indication by that time as to the location of the bandits, and recrossed to the American side. Early today he led his two troops back into Mexico, but reported that unless he found some tangible evidence on which to base the pursuit he would return late today or tonight.

Slight Chances.

Gen. Bell, in his report of the incident to Gen. Funston, gave the impression that the chances for locating the raiders were slight. The best information obtainable indicated there were only eight Mexicans in the raiding party, which drove off a few head of horses and cattle yesterday from a ranch fifty-four miles southeast of El Paso.

Lieut. Hardy, with part of one troop, followed their trail to a point where it ended at the river, and Capt. Eltinge several hours later arrived with two troops from El Paso to continue the pursuit if he considered it advisable. He was instructed not to precipitate a clash with Mexican troops if it could be avoided.

Capt. Eltinge's report made no mention of encountering any Mexican troops.

All reports received at Gen. Funston's headquarters indicated nothing more exciting along the international line than an exchange of shots between sentries at Nogales.

To Avoid Clashes.

All officers commanding troops along the 1,700 miles of border have been cautioned to avoid clashes with the Mexican troops that face them, but the recurrence of such incidents as that at Nogales has caused staff officers to fear that an incident may occur at any time that may serve as the basis for further complexing the situation.

AMERICANS TO REMOVE DEAD.

Obregon Instructs That United States Must Bear Expense.

Mexico City, June 29.—Minister of War Obregon today instructed Gen. Trevino, the Mexican commander at Chihuahua, to inform Consul Garcia, at El Paso, that no impediment would be placed in the way of the American authorities if they desired to remove the bodies of the American troopers killed at Carrizal to American territory for burial.

The correspondence between Gen. Obregon and Gen. Trevino arose from a request of Gen. George Bell, Jr., commander of American troops at El Paso, that the Mexican government deliver the bodies for burial. Gen. Obregon informed Gen. Trevino that the expense for the transfer of the bodies to the United States must be borne by the American government.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State News Boiled Down for Quick Reading.—Paragraphs About Men and Happenings.

Citizens of Landrum, Spartanburg county, intend to form a lumber company with a capital of \$25,000.

The Orr cotton mills, in Anderson, have recently built two bath houses at the mills for the benefit of their employees.

State Superintendent of Education J. E. Swearingen was married in Greenville Thursday evening to Miss Mary Hough, of Honea Path.

The first load of the new crop of tobacco in South Carolina was sold in Mullins last week. The tobacco acreage is said to be short this year, but the crop is in fine condition.

Rev. Frank A. Julian, chaplain of the military academy of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., has accepted a call to the rectorate of Christ Episcopal church, Greenwood.

Adjutant General Moore has commissioned J. M. Johnson, a civil engineer of Marion, to organize a company of engineers which is much desired by the United States government.

A special election is to be held at Conway, Horry county, July 25, for the purpose of deciding whether bonds in the sum of \$40,000 to be issued for municipal improvements shall be voted.

Creditors of the Orangeburg Manufacturing company have filed a bill asking that the property be sold at public auction. The property has been in the hands of receivers for several months past.

It is said that Governor Manning's office is being bombarded with offers for service in Mexico, but the trouble is that practically every man offering his services wants to be a commissioned officer.

Alderman Kluck, of Charleston, has preferred charges against Chief of Police Joseph A. Black alleging "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The city council has ordered the mayor to appoint a committee to investigate the charges.

R. H. Barrow and his daughter, Miss Jennie Sue, were drowned in Spartanburg county Tuesday, being caught in a bed of quicksand. The girl was wading in a stream, and when her father saw her sinking, he tried to save her, when both were drowned.

W. S. Chadwick, a mill operative and itinerant preacher, who was sentenced to serve fifteen years on the Greenville chain gang following his conviction two years ago of killing Deputy Sheriff Lindsey, made his escape from the gang last week and has not been recaptured.

APPEARS TO BE YIELDING.

Carranza's Reply Said to Be Conciliatory.

Washington, July 4.—Gen. Carranza's reply to the two sharp notes from the Washington government was at the Mexican embassy tonight and a verbal synopsis, made public with the arrival of Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's ambassador designate, indicated that it was of an unexpectedly conciliatory character.

The formal communication arrived by telegraph early in the day and only the fact that the fourth of July was being celebrated by all government departments, prevented its immediate delivery. It will be presented at the State department tomorrow.

Mr. Arredondo himself spent the day in the country and on his return declined to discuss his government's attitude as now officially stated.

Lacking the text of the note, it was impossible tonight to say whether it would prove satisfactory to President Wilson. Since the release of the American troopers taken at Carrizal, the question at issue between the Washington government and Gen. Carranza has been narrowed to Mr. Wilson's desire for a formal declaration of intention toward the American expeditionary forces in Mexico. The embassy synopsis of the new note indicates that a specific statement still is lacking.

A most remarkable engineering accomplishment is a well in western China, bored to a depth of 3,600 feet with a rattan cable. The world's deepest well, sunk 7,350 feet, is in one of the German coal fields.

WAR LAST RESORT.

United States Not Servant of Property Holders in Mexico.

New York, June 30.—President Wilson made it plain in his speech at the New York Press club banquet tonight that he will not countenance a war with Mexico until there is no other alternative for settling the border troubles.

He declared again that he was ready to sacrifice his own political fortunes in order to carry out his convictions as to what would be the just course to pursue in the situation.

The president's audience, composed of newspaper men, State and municipal political leaders and others prominent in public life, signified their endorsement of his position by repeated outbursts of applause. When he asked if the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico, shouts of "no" came from all parts of the banquet hall. A similar response was made to his query whether it is America's duty to "carry self-defence to the point of dictation" into the affairs of another people.

The president dwelt also on his efforts to serve the whole people, thousands of whom, he said, are appealing to him to maintain peace as long as possible.

Servant of the People.

"I have constantly to remind myself," he said, "that I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, but that I am the servant of the rank and file of the people of the United States."

Bainbridge Colby, who placed Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the presidency at the Progressive convention in Chicago, paid President Wilson high tribute in an address, but did not declare unqualifiedly that he would support him in the coming campaign, as it was reported he would do.

Sticking by the Ship.

"I am a Progressive," he said. "I was one of the party's organizers. I shall stick by the ship until it is recognized by passengers, crew and officers alike that it must be abandoned. I will say this, however, speaking for the rank and file, that the friends of Woodrow Wilson in the party are legion. The stalking horse of the national committee may vote down the resolution to leave the vote of Progressives to their own consciences, but I think the actions of Progressives are to be determined and dictated by their individual judgment and nothing else."

President Wilson arose from his seat and shook hands with Mr. Colby as he finished speaking. Later the president paid tribute to Mr. Colby's generosity.

Mayor John P. Mitchell, Ralph Pulitzer and Ivin S. Cobb also spoke. President Wilson did not begin to speak until almost 11 o'clock.

The presidential party, which included Mrs. Wilson, who occupied a seat of honor in a balcony behind huge American flags, Dr. Cary T. Grayson and Secretary Tumulty, left for Washington at 12:30 o'clock.

PIN IN BABY'S STOMACH.

Doctor Rushes Infant to Columbia Hospital.

Bowman, June 28.—A very distressing and probably serious accident occurred here yesterday morning, in which an infant son of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Evans swallowed a safety pin of medium size. The mother saw the child with the pin in its mouth, but before she could secure it the child swallowed it. The pin was open, the point being up instead of down. Dr. A. L. Black took the child and mother to Columbia, catching the regular morning train yesterday. As soon as practicable after arrival at Columbia an examination revealed the pin in the child's stomach. Further treatment of the case was postponed until a decision is reached as to the treatment of the case. The child is about a year old and is very hearty and active for its age.

FLAG FOR FIRST REGIMENT.

Presented by Anderson Daughters of Confederacy.

Anderson, July 1.—The Robert E. Lee, Palmetto and Dixie chapters, U. D. C., of Anderson, will present a large South Carolina flag to the 1st regiment. Mayor Godfrey goes to Columbia early tomorrow morning to make the presentation for the chapters.

Read the Herald, \$1.50 per year.

GREAT BRITISH OFFENSIVE

OFFENSIVE ALONG 25 MILES OF FRONT.

Germans Driven Back Five Miles. Greatest Bombardment World Has Ever Known.

British and French troops, thrown forward in a great offensive against the German lines on both sides of the River Somme, 60 miles north of Paris, have penetrated at one point to a depth of five miles; taken several villages and captured a labyrinth of trenches extending to a depth of 1,000 yards on a front of seven miles.

The drive, the most spectacular in this region since the British captured Loos last September, began Saturday morning after the German trenches had been subjected to a hail of shells from guns of every calibre for days. Progress has been reported along the entire front of about 25 miles.

The greatest success gained by the British was on the right. In the centre they captured what are designated in the official report as "many strong points," along a front of four miles. But north of the Ancre valley to Gommecourt powerful counterattacks by the Germans have resulted in forcing the British back from various sections of the ground gained in their first onslaughts.

The town of Albert was the starting point of one of the fiercest fights, the British advancing from east of the town to Montauban, more than five miles away. Besides Montauban and Serre, the villages of Hebuterne, La Boisselle and Mametz have been captured. Two thousand German prisoners have passed through the British collecting stations.

In cooperation with the British the French initiated a strong offensive. South of the Somme they captured four villages and north of that river they established themselves in the neighborhood of Hardecourt and Curly. The number of German prisoners taken by the French had reached 3,500 up to the time of the sending of the last official report.

The recapture of the famous Thiaumont work on the Verdun front by the French also has been effected. This important strategic point has changed hands several times and around it probably thousands of men have fallen. On the left bank of the Meuse, the fighting is most intense around Hill 304, Le Mort Homme and Avocourt.

In the Trentino the Italians continue to advance along the entire Posina line and the Arsena valley. Artillery bombardments mark the action on the rest of the Austro-Italian front.

While the Russians report progress south of the Dniester river, in Galicia, the Austro-Germans claim the capture of Russian works west and northwest of Lutsk, especially in the vicinity of Sokul, Volhynia.

Maintaining their drive against the Austrians in Galicia in the region of Kolomea, the Russians have captured many villages. Northwest of Kimpolung, Bukovina, the Russians already are in the mountains and they report the seizure of several strong positions. Attacks of German troops in the region of the Lipa river were repulsed with heavy losses, Petrograd asserts.

The German troops under Gen. von Linsingen have taken Russian positions west of Kolki and southwest of Sokul. Fighting is in progress southwest of Lutsk.

Gen. von Linsingen's forces since July 16 have captured 26 officers and 3,165 men. Petrograd reports the number of prisoners taken from June 4 to June 30, inclusive, as 217,000 officers and men.

Making Pure Iron.

The variable impurities of the best iron and iron carbon alloys available have made unsatisfactory certain work of the United States bureau of standards. The working investigators, therefore, have sought to produce materials of great purity, and for this have adopted the plan of melting electrolytic iron with sugar carbon in magnesia crucibles. The electrolytic iron was prepared from ingot iron anodes in a chloride bath. Blowholes and impurities in the ingot iron gave trouble in the beginning, but the difficulty was overcome by melting in a vacuum furnace in specially made crucibles of very pure magnesia. Iron and a series of iron carbon alloys were eventually produced in which the impurities did not exceed four hundredths of 1 per cent.

BUYING FOR MILITIA.

Funston Laying in Big Store of Supplies.

San Antonio, Texas, June 29.—Any delay incident to new negotiations with Gen. Carranza will be of inestimable benefit to the United States should the course of events cause a general clash between the United States and the forces of the de facto government, according to army officers here. No similar advantage would accrue to the Mexican forces, according to those in close touch with the department of the army.

The advantage would consist not only of permitting the release for active service of the 35,000 regulars guarding the border by substitution of National Guardsmen, but in the concentration of supplies for a big campaign, the mobilization of transport facilities and the rehabilitation of the flying arm of the service.

The activities of the quartermaster's department of the southern division have been diminished in no way since the report was received that the American prisoners taken at Carrizal would be surrendered to the American authorities. The department has continued to arrange for camp sites for the numerous National Guard units not yet started for the border. Bids will be opened here July 1 for tremendous quantities of provisions. Included will be requisitions for 180,000 pounds of beefs, 16,000 pounds of rye, 130,000 cans of tomatoes, 180,000 pounds of coffee, 180,000 pounds of sugar, 45,000 pounds of prunes, 20,000 pounds of evaporated peaches, 54,000 cans of jam, 100,000 pounds of salt and 66,000 pounds of tobacco.

It is estimated that the forage for horses and mules used by the army will cost the United States nearly \$950,000 a month, while approximately \$40,000 will be used for gasoline.

The pay of officers and men on the border now approximates \$1,800,000 a month, but this will be greatly increased by the addition of National Guardsmen.

CASEMENT SENTENCED TO DIE.

Irish Knight Declared by British Jury Guilty of High Treason.

London, June 29.—Viscount Reading, lord chief justice of England, with the black cloth by tradition called a cap, spread over his head, and his two associates in scarlet gowns likewise black-capped, pronounced the sentence of death for high treason on the Irishman, Sir Roger Casement, shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon, half an hour after the foreman of the jury, in a shaking voice, gave the verdict of guilty.

After the verdict had been returned Sir Roger began to read a very long statement.

Sir Roger received the sentence with the utmost composure, smiling at his friends in the court room. His statement was a plea for the right to be tried by Irishmen and for Irish nationality.

After Sir Roger had been sentenced, Daniel J. Bailey, a private soldier, who had been held as his accomplice, was placed in the dock. The chief justice directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty and Bailey was discharged.

The attorney general announced Bailey had affirmed he joined the Irish brigade with the object of returning to his country and rejoining the army. Under the circumstances no evidence would be produced against him.

Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia, of counsel for Sir Roger, gave the following statement tonight to the Associated Press:

"The verdict, though regrettable to us, was not a surprise. We will take an immediate appeal to the criminal court of appeals and then to the house of lords, if necessary, because we feel that the point of law involving a statute 500 years old under which Sir Roger was tried never has been legally tested."

BILL FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

Carries Biggest Appropriation Ever Made for Purpose.

Washington, July 1.—Approval of a conference report on the biggest fortifications appropriation bill ever sent to the white house was voted today by the house and senate. It carries \$25,748,050 in cash appropriations and \$13,800,000 for authorized contracts. The senate added \$4,880,050 to the house total, largely increasing items for reserve ammunition.